## PHILADELPHIA

APPEARANCE OF THE QUAKER CITY

CHESTNUT STREET FLOATING BUNTING

A MOVING MASS OF HUMANITY

INDEPENDENCE HALL ABLAZE

WITH TRANSPARENCIES AND FLAGS

AT THE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS

EMPRESS OF BRAZIL TO PARTICIPATE

CLEARING AWAY THE RUBBISH

Is America's Greatest

THE WEATHER MAKING THREATS

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

The Boston Lancers. JERSEY CITY, May 9.-The National Lancers Besten, Capt. C. C. Emery and one hundred and

nineteen men, accompanied by the Chelsea band, arrived here shortly after 7 o'clock this morning. They were accompanied by a number of Boston tors. The party breakfasted and left for Philadelphia at 9 o'clock.

A special train is in waiting for Gov. Rice and

staff and the First Corps Cadets, All trains on the Pennsylvania road-to-day are running extra cars to accommodate the immense throng of people proceeding to the Centennial opening cere-Among the passengers on the 9 o'clock train

was the Governor of Maine, who was accompanied by his family.
PHILADELPHIA. May v.—Shortly after noon to day Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, with other State officials, arrived in this city under the es-cert of the Boston Chilets. The visitors were re-ceived at the North Pennsylvania depot by the let regiment of Fennsylvania, and were escorted to the Continental Hotel, which will be their headquarters until Friday, when they leave for

New York. PHILADELPHIA, May 7.- The city presented a remarkable appearance to-day. Chestnut street and all the main thoroughfares were decorated with bunting, and Independence hall has been

ing the Exhibition buildings of rubbish. Long trains of cars loaded with empty boxes old lumber, &c , have been going out of the grounds all

ings are now in respectable shape for pedestrians. There remains, however, much carpentering to Le .one in the foreign departments. Of all the great exhibition buildings, that of the Government is in the finest order and most advanced state of preparation. Nothing is to be done but clearing away the debris. Every arrangement has been made to supply fractional currency and

The Centennial bank had provided stations score. This will relieve existing stringency in to death while he is hauling the long, filthy mass smaller values of currency. The board of finance up, the inventor forgot to tell. feit and imitation Centennial memorial medals. The invitations to participate in the opening cere-monies to-morrow number from three to four thousand. These include

KINGS, QUEENS, EMPERORS, AND PRIESTS of foreign countries, foreign Ministers, Consuls Judges of the Supreme Court, Congressmen, with their wives. Captain Warner, 4th United States regular artillery, arrived to-day with his command from Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor, and pitched their camp near the lower gate, opposite George's Hill, His com-mand will perform sentry duty in and around the Government building during the exhibition the great difficulty of removing it from the vessel. It is rumored to-day that an application has been made to Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, for a legal opinion upon the relative powers of the Centennial Commission and Board of Finance with a view to a determination of the issue al-leged to have been made between the two bodies. The Centennial Commission met to-day, but did

The Lasties' Contemplat Committee have need plished wonders in the past four or five days. The pavilion is in admirable order, very little remain ing to be done in order to make a

COMPLETE EXHIBIT. The Empress of Brazil has been requested and has consented to start the machinery in the ladies'

pavilion on the opening day. President Scott's car, which brought the Presi dent and the Supreme Court to the city, was run into the Pennsylvania Railroad Centennial depot, The Boston Lancers, Capt. Emery, numbering one hundred and twenty-five men, arrived this evening. They will, during the three day's stay, to guard duty for the Massachusetts Governor tion platform was finished this evening, and everything is ready for the ceremonies.

are crowded to-night. President Grant and wife, Secretary and Mrs. Fish, Secretaries Robeson, Taft and Changler, Postmaster General Jew-ell and wife, Doth Pedro and members of his suite, Supreme Court, army and naval officers and others arrived this afternoon from Washington. The President is stopping with George W.

Director General Goshorn has published an official list of the foreign commissioners, by which it appears that

THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES ARE PERREPETED at the International Exhibition: Argentine Re-public, Austria, Africa, (Orange, free Stiac.) Belcium, Brazil, Chill, China, Denmark, Egypt France, German Empire, Greece, Hawaiian Islands, Italy, Japanese Empire, Mexico, Neth erlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Prussia, Spain Sweden, Tunis, Switzerland, Turkey, Venezuela United Kingdom and Colonies, embracing Baha mas, Bermuda, British Guinea, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, Jamaica, New South Wales, New

## Off for the Centennial.

The Baltimore and Potomac depot presented lively, animated scene nearly all day yesterday, and was thronged with people between the hour of H a. m. and 2 p. m., either traveling them selves or witnessing the departure of friends. The great influx of passengers was owing to the two excursion trains to the Centennial grounds. Free tickets had been plentifully received, and it appeared as if they not only could be had for the asking, but in some cases went begging. It would be difficult to tell what the holders of passes, in some instances, had been granted the privilege for, as they were neither officials, men of promi-nence, or representatives of the press, but were a class of men that this city will be as safe withou their presence as with it. Then again, depart-ment clerks, store clerks, came along armed with their little satchels and the requisite invitation for a free ride to Philadelphia, and the consequence was that the tickets given out exceede the greatest anticipations made for transporta

tion and additional means had to be devised Anticipating a jam about the depot a detail o ten policemen was made to protect the passen gers and assist in directing them to the proper trains. Major Richards, Captain Brock, Lieu tenant Kelley, Sergeants Arnold and Clements were those in person and assisted materially t expeditematters. The first train left at 120'clock and was made up of eleven coaches, one of which was used for Senator Cameron and his personal friends, and a second was set apart for the repre-sentatives of the press. But one car would not hold them. They not only came from all direct -probably small country weeklies-and will never be known again antil there is another oppor tunity for a free ride. The journalistic frauds are numerous on all occasions, but yesterday they outpumbered Congress, and went far shead of previous showing. It was estimated that six hundred persons were on the train, which left on time and was due at Philadel, bia at 6:4) p. m The second train was equally as in ge, cons of ten coaches, and every seat filled. There were

victorably less bammers. As few of them had made any arrangements for accommodations on their arrival in the City of Brotherly Love, there must have been a lively scratching around in that city for lodgings last night. Some of the excursionists will return home to-morrow, and others not until Friday next.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS. "

Naval Orders.

Acting Carpenter John G. Tilden ordered to

he Adams, 1st June; Midshipman George F. Emmens to the Alert. Centennial.

An extensive representation of the railroad ticket sellers of the South reached here yesterday merning, on route to attend the Centeunial Exposition, as guests of the Virginia Midland route. Nearly every Southern city is represented in the party, which is under charge of W. D. Chipley,

general Southern agent of the line.

Financial. The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$341,906.65, and from customs, \$397,905.94. At the close of business vesterday the following were the balances in the Trensury: Currency, \$8,261,871; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$35,459,000; coln. \$75,694,464; including coin certificates, \$27,335,100 outstanding legal-tenders, \$370,527,576.

Derelict and Wrecked Goods. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to collectors of customs and others, and neuncing that numerous cases have been brought to the attention of the Department, in which derelict and wrecked goods subject to duty have regard to the rights of other inviduals or the Govermment which may have owned, and directing

the proper officers of the customs for such progs in regard thereto as may be required by

Army Orders. Capt. William T. Howell, assistant quarter master, will report in person without doiny to the commanding general Department of Texas for further-orders; Asst. Surgeon Jno. W. Brewer is relieved from duty in military division of the Atlantic, and will repair to New York city to ac-company a detachment of cavalry recruits to the Department of the Platte, and will report for assignment to duty. The leave of absence granted lst Lieut. Wm. Krause, 3d infantry, from headparters of the Gulf, is extended two months. Also that granted 1st Lieut, C. G. Penny, reg mental quartermaster, 6th infantry, Fort Buford, Dakota Territory, Leave of absence for three onths is granted Asst. Surg. J. C. Hoppersett. Philadelphia, Pa. P. P. Carroll, superintendent of national cemetery, Baton Rouge, La., and H. M. Fowler, superintendent of Chalmette national

emetery, will exchange. Ridiculous Patents.

The whole examining force of the Patent Office umber about one hundred, of whom two are adies. Of course, among such a large number, there are to be found men of every kind. Some are so illiberal that they will never grant a patent where they can possibly refuse it; others go to the opposite extreme. Each one having his own idea of what constitutes an invention, of what is use, tul, many ridiculous patents have been granted. One man obtained a patent for a trap for catch ng tape worms. This trap consists of a hollow ball, divided into two parts, which parts are hinged together, and provided with a spring upon their insides, so that they can be made to snap to gether like a steel trap. The unfortunate one, in whom the long drawn out reptile has taken up its abode, is required to starve himself for two, three or four days, and even longer. Then when the tape is supposed to have arrived at a proper stage of starvation, the trap is baited with some dell cious delicacy, attached to a long string, and swallowed by the patient, who retains hold of the string. The trap having arrived in the neighborhood of the tape, who is supposed by this time to be cagerly seeking for "a good square meal," to appease his ravenous appetite, he sticks his head into the trap, when snap, goes the string, and all the patient has to do is to haul him up through at points of easy necess for this purpose, and other branch offices have been scattered around, and there will not be the slightest difficulty on this trap is sprung, or how he is to avoid being choked

Another obtained a patent for a combined plow and cannon. The beam of the plow was made of iron, and bored out so as to form a cannon. When-ever the farmer, while at work in the field, saw savages or tramps approaching, he wasto unhitch his team, so as to get them from before the muzzle, apply his match, and say his prayers, for the farmer was a good deal more likely to be killed by the recoil than the savages by the shot. In case the cannon went off while in use as a plow, it was infortunate for both the team and the farmer. A patent was granted to another person for switching her tail in his eyes while milking, Another received a patent for placing a house on use would not be shaken to pieces.

Still another received a patent for a combined runk and house. The trunk is made with triple walls, so that by taking the articles out of the runk and extending the two extra walls a house formed. Persons of small means, who intend siting the Centennial, and who desire to avoid paying exorbitant rates for lodging, may find this

## AMUSEMENTS.

The Child Orator.

A splendid house greeted Master Harry Shan-on, the child elocutionist, on his first appearance before a Washington audience, at Tallmadge ports, heard of the wonderful talent exhibited by this child, who is a born erator, and who has th experienced elecutionists to commit. The gifts bestowed upon this little fellow have been equaled in no instance in the history of our coun try, judging from the exhibition of his powers given last evening. Master Harry received the ongratulations of dozens after the close of the exercises, and from the expressions of delight from all who were fortunate enough to hear him, Tallmadge Hall will be filled to its utmost apacity to night.

apacity to night.

Those who were not present last evening should of fall to hear him to night, as it is his last apearance in this city before starting upon an Eastern and Northern tour. Vokes-National Theatre.

The houses since the advent of the Vokes have een not only full, but crowded; their performances ing exceedingly attractive. Burlesque and extravaganza have never been presented with such erfection as by the Vokes. Each and every one cen played here many times, the auditor is sure to see something new and irresistible. To-night "Fun in a Fog" will be presented. It has been properly named, for it is full of fun from first to ast. The comicalities of Fred, and Miss Rosins Vokes are enough to excite laughter in the most cynical. The evening's entertainment will commence with the beautiful comedy of "Naval En

Theatre Comique-The Last Week of the Winter Season.

Night after night the Theatre Comiqe has been erowded with enthusiastic audiences, who gathe-to witness the excellent variety company which has been holding forth there for the past few weeks. This is the last week of the wonderful Rus sian fire king, Rel Mucab, and the celebrated Henri family: also, of the Gem Ballet Troupe. On Monday, the 15th instant, the doors of the sum mer theatre will be thrown open to the public, and that the theatre-going people of the city have

ever witnessed

Mr. Beecher's Popularity. As an evidence of the strong hold Mr. Beacher has upon his audiences, the New York Tribung in a report of his lecture in Brooklyn on Thursday last, says that not only was the Academy of Music e impletely filled, but the enthusiasm of the audience was unbounded. The people received him with shouts and waiving of handkerchiefs. Many who have never seen or heard him will have as opportunity for the first time on Friday evening ext at the Congregational church. We advise all to secure their seats in advance at 441 Ponn

sylvania avenue, without extra charge. Miss Mary Anderson

The coming actress of this generation, as her friends proudly, and not without reason believe, has just concluded a most successful engagement n Cincinnati. She is, without doubt, one of the most remarkable debutantes that ever challe nounced by the most impartial critics as some thing wonderful by an artist so young. In a little while we shall have an opportunity of judging her merits, as she is under an engagement

POUGHEEPSIE, N. Y., May 8,-The general term to-day dismissed the writ of certiorari in the Stokes case, and confirmed the action of Judge Dyckman dismissing the writ of habeas corpu and remanding Stokes to prison. The case now goes to the court of appeals. A MODEL MONARCH.

OUR IMPERIAL VISITOR AT HOME

SKETCH OF DOM PEDRO D'ALCANTARA

Personal Traits and Characteristics

ASSERTION OF CIVIL POWER OVER THE PRIESTHOOD

DOM PEDRO AN ORIGINAL ABOLITIONIST

With Brazilian Royalty

At the beginning of the present century, while Junot's guns were thundering at the gate Lisbon and the Portuguese Court, terror-stricken. together their valuables prewere gathering together their valuables pre-paratory to their flight from the wrath of Napo leon, the most prophetis would hardly have prophesied that that exodus would have resulted the foundation of a mighty empire in the New World, which to-day is the only one on the American Continent that can be contrasted at all favorably, in point of grandeur and enlight-ened Government, with our own great Republic of the North. The Queen of Portugal was in sane. The Prince Regent governing in her stead suddenly announced his intention to forsake Portugal and retire across the Atlantic to his far more extensive possessions in Brazil. On the night, then, of the 27th of November, 1807, as a cold storm of rain and wind swept the streets Lishon, the Oneen mother, the Princes, the Prin cesses, nearly all the members of the court, with most of the noble families, pressed terrified through the flooded streets to board the royal squadron waiting to receive them. An English fleet was cruising at the mouth of the Tagus to protect the House of Braganza in its nglorious flight. In a frighttul gale of wind the fleet set sail and crowded out into the open sea, where it was received with a royal salute by Sir Sydney Smith, the British Admiral, who dispatched a powerful convoy to accompany the fugi-tive court to its new home in the lovely tropical city of Rio de Janeiro,

The elevation of Brazil from a colony of Portugal into a separate and independent government. the assumption by Dom Pedro, the first of the imperial dignity, his renouncement of his claim to the threne of Portugal, and his subsequent abdication and the appointment of a regency during the minority of Dom Pedro II, the present Emperor of Brazil, are historical facts too well known to need more than casual mention. Nor is it altogether necessary to recall to the minds of those who are familiar with history the evidences of a rich and liberal Government, administered by a master mind, as seen at this day throughout the broad empire of the Amazon, the work of the monarch who is now among us, and whose modestly desires to be known tas Senor Dom Pedro d'Alcantara, instead of his proper more majestic designation of "Constitutional Emperor and Pepetual Defender of the Brazils."

The Emperor assumed the reins of government when yery young-not quite eighteen years of nge-an act of the Brazilian Legislature declaring his majority and the validity of his right to the Imperial Crown. Almost his first official act bore testimony of the careful training he had received, and forshadowed the progressive spirit which animated the man who has lifted Brazil from a petty dependence of the crown of Portugal and placed her among the great Powers of th

There is, perhaps, no monarch in the world so dro is with Brazil, and certainly no sovereign liv ing understands the details of a necessary com greater pleasure in the wise and just administration of that government, and the development of omy, or art, science, manufactures, agriculture or merce, that is to be learned, that escapes his keen observation, and the writer ventures to pre dict that not one of the vast throng who wil pass through the broad avenues of the Centennial Exposition to-day will come away with a mind more fully stored with useful information than our imperial visitor. Indeed, Agazzig speaks of Dom Pedro, after having had several very inter-esting interviews with him whilst in Rio de Janeiro with the Hassler expedition as decidedly the most erudite and best informed person he had met in Brazil, and this lamented naturalist was presented, through the Emperor himself, to almost the entire body of Brazilian sarans, who had come to Rio to meet Harvard's great professor. The compliment was by no means unmerited, as others among our distinguished scholars who have been fortunate in meeting Dom Pedro will tes

The writer had the honor of emoving a few years ago a free and unrestrained conversation with Brazil's Emperor in his imperial palace of San Christovao, near Rio de Janeiro, which, with its rare collections of paintings and other objects of art, is one of the favorite residences of his Bra zilian majesty.

When presented the Emperor arose, and with the easiest dignity imaginable, motioned us to a seat, but wishing to display what little knowledge we possessed of courtly etiquette, we declined, speaking Spanish-as we did not understand Portugecse—when the Emperor, with even more fasci-nating grace than before, replied in English, at once relieving us from all embarrassment. We were astenished to here him speak of the manners, customs, and form of government of the United States, as well as our distinguished individuals with such perfect knowledge. He alluded to the rebellion, its causes and results, as well as to the great men who brought about the success of the Union arms. We were equally surprised, when in speaking of Longfellow, he quoted line after line of Evangeline, and then passed hurriedly to Whittier, Poe, and Bryant, with all of whom he ap-peared to be quite conversant. He manifested the greatest desire to see Longiellow, and even then looked forward to his present visit, when he would

ADVANCED LIBERALISM. Had Dom Pedro not been born an hereditary so ereign, but simply a Brazilian gentleman, his democratic tendencies, his advanced liberalism and progressive ideas would alone have distinguished him, as those attributes do now, above all others in his Empire. No stranger, to see him promenad-ing the principal thoroughfare of Rio-the Rus Dereita-would for a moment imagine him the first gentleman in Brazil, appearing, as he inva riably does, except on State occasions, in the sim plest attire. No one, indeed, would think him other than some distinguished Senator or nobleman as the hurrying passers by give him the in-side of the walk, and respectfully raise their hats The Emperor has been for years an avowed and persistent advocate of the abolition of human slavery within his dominions, and early proved the sincerity of his projects by manumiting all held in bondage in the Imperial household. There his personal power to liberate ended, but his efforts and his influence with his Legislature, his nobility and his people generally has at last achieved the emancipation of all the Government slaves working in the extensive diamond mines,

in Brazil within a stated period. by no means a bigoted one, and Protestants in Brazil have the same religious protection as those belonging to the established Church. As an evi-dence of his independence of the influence of the priesthood, he has been waging persistent war upon the profligate and licentious members of the religious orders for years, and it has only been very recently when by his direction the Bishop of Maranham was tried, not, as the Pope insisted by an ecclesiastical, but in a civil court, and convicted of some offense against the civil statute Moreover, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his Holiness of Rome, Dom Pedro decreed that the offending prelate should have the full penalt of his violation of the law visited upon him. It is needless to add that the decree was obeyed, and the Bishop found to his sorrow that the Empero of Brazil, and not the Pope of Rome, was his

as well as the gradual deliverance of every slave

DOMESTIC LIFE IN THE PALACE The Emperor's domestic life is equally as cred itable as his official career, neither having ever husband and father. He is devotedly attache to his surviving child, the Princeza Imperial, and his grandchild, Dom Pedro, the heir to the Bra zilian throne. The Princeza Imperial is now act ing regent during the absence of the Emperor and Empress. Her marriage to the Condo D'En was a bone fide love affair. In fact, it is well Pedro positively refused to listen to them unless the Conde D'Eu would come to Brazil and woo and win his bride as humbler individuals in the social scale are accustomed to do. The Emperor of Brazil, though evidently still a comparatively young man, to those who have known him for years, has all the appearance of premature de MEN-OF-WAR MOVING.

cay, consequent upon his close application to study, and the fearful strain he has per-mitted to bear on his mind almost since early childhood. His hair and beard, originally of a bright auburn, are quite silvered new, and his SALONICA'S CRIME TO BE AVENGET

ression which so plainly indicates that over work corroding care, and anxiety are perform-ing their potent life-destroying processes. To say that he is loved by his subjects would not ade-quately express their unbounded devotion, confi-THE MUSSULMEN TO BE PUNISHED

dence, and admiration, and wherever you go, whether to the palace of the noble or the but of the peasant, your ears are filled with his praises. His Majesty's modesty and kindness of heart would certainly put to shame the haughty, over-bearing pretentiousness of many of his brother

features, which are naturally handsome and pleasing, are marked with that fatal tell-tale ex-

potentates of Europe, with whom the smaller the territory the greater the pomp. After the end of the Paraguayan war the Brazilian Congress aprepriated a large sum of money for the purpose f erecting a bronze equestrian statue of Dom Pedro in the grand Plaza of Rio. The doct was transmitted to the Emperor for his signature, but was at once returned with the curt indors effect that if the appropriation was diverted for the use of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the war it would then meet his approval. appears among us to-day would hardly recognize he same individual attired in all the glitterin

state occasion in the gay capital of the Brazils. A STATE PAGRANT IN RIO. The writer was present at the Imperial Chapel of the Largo de Paco in Rio several years ago, when the imperial family attended Vespers in state. Upon entering and stationing oneself in front of the grand altar Dom Pedro was discovered standing with his arms folded in the imperial balony within the sanctuary. He was gorgeously iressed in the costume of a general of division of be Imperial Guard of Brazil, and wore the star of a single order on his left breast. The Empero was of commanding stature, very compactly built but somewhat inclined to corpulency. A profusion of dark auburn hair, slightly sprinkled with gray, was carelessly dashed aside from a lofty

orehead of almost Albanian whiteness. The face was one more disposed to be round than oval, while the beard, worn rather long, but neatly trimmed, seemed to add dignity to the whole figure. The nose, though small, was high and aquiline, and exhibited a remarkable dilation f the nostrils. The curling lip, covered with a heavy mustache, was not so completely hidden as to conceal entirely the features of the mouth. Indeed, the general expression of the mouth and o the large gray eyes would have been thought, perhaps, arrogant and imperious had not a tone of sadness pervaded the whole countenance, which endered it not only handsome, but exquisitely

ascinating.
THE EMPRESS OF BRAZIL. The Empress, whom the Emperor has now left in New York, is a Princess of the royal house of Naples, and on the occasion referred to was en standing on the left of the Emperor. She was of course superbly dressed, and wore a mas-sive coronet, the jewels of which sparkled and thone with the light reflected by them from a thousand wax tapers that flashed from the foot of the altar to its topmost pinnacle. There was othing remarkable in her features, but she fifty, whose worldly cares had by no means interered with the charming rotundity of her im-

The beautiful chapel of the Largo de Paco was thronged with a singular admixture of the clite and connaille of the capital, and both the baron and the beggar, shoulder to shoulder, seemed t calize that there at least no distinction of rank er class was recognized.

The evening service was grand and impressive and was chanted by the Archbishop of Rio in a clear and distinct voice. The Vespers were sung by an admirable choir, accompanied by an ore n of over one hundred instruments, above which could be distinctly heard the deep intonations of a colossal organ of immense volume and marvel ously rich tone. Their Majesties were very attentions, and as they were retiring. at the conclusion of the benediction, bo fully to the assembled multitude. It was but a moment, and, as if by magic, this gargeous specta-cle of Brazilian pomp melted away! Within the sacred confines of the Imperial chapel all that was left of that gay and brilliant throng of living grandcur was a lonely sentinel leaning listlessly on his halberd, guarding the almost fabulou reasures of the shrines, and in the sombre marniilter alone lingered of all that flood of radiance o indicate the presence of the consecrated host.

Concovado.

## M'COOK'S TEXAS RECORD. Court of Inquiry Asked by the People of Brownsville.

HEOWESVILLE, TEXAS, May 2, 1876. To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: I was this morning handed by one of our estom-house officials a copy of your paper of the Sthult, in which I noticed a communication signed 'MacTully," making serious charges against General Alexander McD. McCook, and regre hat they were not confined to those that are of nore interest to American citizens than the sale of arms to Mexican revolutionists. For my part, wish General McCook had let them would come out like the Kilkenny cats, celebrated in the classic history of the Emerald Isle, with nothing but their tails ; left. What a blessing it would have been to the stock-raisers of Western

I suppose that before this reaches you General Sherman will have ordered a court of inquiry to nvestigate the whole subject complained of by your correspondent, as in these days he cannot very well afford to let an officer on his staff have such imputations cast on him without investigaion. Should be fail to do so, our watchful Ho of Representatives must not, "no matter who is hit." (?) They will show their singleness of purpose by sending to our far-away and much-neg-lected frontier a committee, who will do their whole duty in the premises. Should this be done, allow me to respectfully suggest that they would profitably extend their investigation by taking ognizance of the cause of the enormous cost of constructing the Government buildings at Fort Brown and Ringgold barracks.

It certainly seems strange to a "fellow up a tree" that they are mostly of wood, when a first-class article of brick could be purchased for at the most four dollars per thousand, delivered on the reservations. Stranger still, that the lumber was all brought from New Orleans by Morgan steamers, at a very high rate of freight, when the same ould have been delivered by sailing vessels for, t the least calculation, one fifth of the amoun There were some people here who, when the sub ject used to be discussed, would skake their heads, look very wise, and end by intimating, in an owl-like manner, "it was all done for the best. Selah." There is no doubt it was for the best so

THE KING KENEDY STEAMBOATS

were concerned; but unfortunate Uncle Sam's inerest was not considered at all, or if it was, me with the usual remark, "Oh! it comes out o t is true that we had a few who could not keep their mouths shut, and would make ugly and un-charitable insinuations about the "reason why" t was done thusly, but that was all after Genera McCook left our frontier. I have asked some of these people why they did not speak out before Their answer was generally, "Oh, no! we were too smart for that; why, the General would have us put in the black hote, as he did Clifford and Don Miquil de la Pena." This left me without a word

pace to give the details of the two cases alluded to. Enough to say that Clifford got judgment in the District Court of Cameron county against Mc-Cook for several thousand dollars.

There is no question that it would please our people to have General McCook with us once tore, and take a drink of good, honest, though nuddy Rio Grande water. Bob and Joe (th used so familiarly in days that are past) and Don Adolfo would not be satisfied with killing the fatted calf on the occasion, but would go a three-year-old on it, and make a grand "pensaje," in which savory dish the General's soul delights It makes my mouth water to think of the good old time there would be. There are a few who, inspired by the love of filthy lucre, would also enjoy the advent. I more particularly allude to those who have some unsettled bills against him for expenses incurred by them in celebrating the ast Fourth of July he was with us, on his sonal order and guarantee of having them paid, but which he has neglected, though often and amicably requested to fork over; he did not, as far as I can learn, condescend to answer the dunning letters sent after him on the subject.

We are enjoying the misfortunes of our neigh-bors of Matamoras, and are so selfish as to hope they will continue yet awhile. I would give you some of what is news now, but which will doubless be old by the time this reaches you.

Adies, Gringo.

P. S.—I have just been told that Don Manuel Trevinio, the Mexican Consul here, has been instructed to find out about the sale of arms mon-

Germany and France in Earnest

THE PORTE PROMISES SATISFACTION REMAINING CONSULS DEMANDING PROTECTION

Reparation Must Be Made At Onc

TURKEY.

An American Consul Beset by a Rabble. PARIS, May 9 .- From details of the outrage i ved here it appears that the Unite States Consul interfered for the protection of th Greek girl who was the innocent cause of the dis turbance, and conducted her to the Consulate in a carriage. An excited mob thereupon surrounded the Consulate and the French and German Con suls, who were brothers-in-law, and both related by marriage to the American Consul, believing him to be in danger, proceeded to his assistance and on the way thither were attacked.

The Italian Consul informed the Governor of

the state of affairs, and he sent troops to the re lief of the American Consulate, which was b GERMANY AND THE PORTE. LONDON, May 9.—A special dispatch from Ber in to the Pall Mall Gazette says Germany has accepted the Porte's offer to give satisfaction for

the Salonica outrage, provided the promises are carried into effect immediately. The approach ing conference between Prince Gortschakoff Count Andrassy, and Prince Bismarck will be THE SALONICA OUTRAGE. LONDON, May 9.- The Porte has sent by tele

graph the following account of the disturbances in Salonica to the Ottoman Ambassador at London "The convert to Mohammedism arrived at Sa loneca by railway. The Mohammedans proceed to conduct her, according to custom, to the residence of the Governor General, when about 150 had assembled, rushed at the convert, torc off her veil and mantel, and carried her by force to the house of a Christian. The excited Mussalmer proceeded to the Governor's residence and insiste

that the convert be brought thither. French consuls had entered the mosque, which was invaded by a crowd, went there to induce the consuls to withdraw and to calm the people. All his efforts were useless. The populace wrenched bars from the grating, fell upon the consuls and of the Governor to shield them with his own per son. The troops ultimately dispersed the people has been restored and the guilty parties have been arrested."

SALONICA AFFAIR PATAL TO THE SICK MAN. LONDON, May 9.—The Standard's correspondent t Berlin says: "It is generally thought that the Salonica affair will prove fatal to Turkey. The interference of the European Powers, for the ben-efit of the Christians, is now considered unavoidefit of the Christians, is now considered unavoid-able, as it is evident that the Porte is powerless to protect them against outbursts of fang

LONDON, May 9.—A telegram from Berlin states that the German corvette Medusa has been ordered to leave Messina for Salonica with out delay. Russian and Austrian men-of-war have also been ordered to Salonica. In conse quence of an urgent dispatch from the Chancel-lor of the French consulate at Salonica, an addi tional French man-of-war has gone to Syra, where rom the Pirocus to come to Salonica

diately. THE MUSSULMEN'S CRIME. LONDON, May 10.—The Paris correspondent of the Times learns that the American Consul, fearing the mob would succeed in forcing his house, sent the girl to the German Consulate. The moh in the Mosque compelled the German Consul to sign an order for her delivery and then murdered

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another English Sea-Monster. LONDON. May 9.-The iron-plated war-ship Temeraire, eight guns, 8,415 tons and 7,000 horse lock-yard to-day. The Right Honorable George Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, per formed the christening ceremony.

£45,000 DAMAGES. LONDON, May 9 .- The owners of the steame Strath Clyde, which was run into and sunk in the English channel by the steamer Franconia, have gained their suit for damages against the latter. The damages were laid by plaintiffs at £45,000. PART WALKING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 9.—A twenty-four hours' walking match was begun at 9 o'clock last night, at Agricultural hall, for a purse of \$5,000, in which four-toen English pedestrians participated. One of them, named Miles, completed fifty miles in 8 hours, 48 minutes and 28 seconds, which is said to be the fastest time on record. One of the walk-ers, named Vaughan, who is regarded as the probable winner of the match, has completed ninety-nine miles [in 18 hours, 41 minutes and 20 seconds, which leaves him 12 minutes and 20 seconds to beat O'Leary's best time for one hundred

LONDON, May 9.-Vaughan completed his hun redth mile in 10 minutes and 15 seconds, thus beating O'Leary by 2 minutes and 5 seconds. London, May 9.—Vaughan walked 120 miles in was second, making 116 6-7 miles, and Crossland

FIRE RECORD.

Almost a Stampede in an Opera House. BRIDGEPORT, CONN., May 9 .- During the clo ing of Barry Sullivan's representation of "Rich ard the Third" at the opera house last night smoke was seen to roll in over the stage. The entire audience arose to leave. A stam-pede was imminent, but it was averted by the smoke soon became so dense that the play was ecessarily suspended, and the audience but so orderly that, although the narrow stair case from the hall in the second story was the only means of exit, all escaped injury.

The fire was in the basement of the Sturtevant adjoining the opera house. The dar age was not great. PIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS CHECKED. MILFORD, PA., May 2 .- The rain of last night extinguished the fires which have been raging in the mountains in the lower part of Pike, county. Thousands of acres of valuable timber land wer

SHEDDING OF BLOOD. A Man Murdered in Scranton

SCRANTON, Pa., May a.-A disputed line be-tween the premises of George Wert and Robert Savage, near peighbors in Dunmore, a suburb of this city, terminated fatally this afternoon While Savage was demolishing Wert's coal-shed built over the disputed ground, the latter came on of his house to protest, when Savage brutally as-sailed him with an axe, knocking him down senseless, and afterwards barbarously injuring his head with a stone.

Mrs. Wert ran to her husband's assistance too

in this city this evening. Wert was an inoffensive Christian man, and generally esteemed and re-spected. He died in a few hours after the attack. The Bergen Tunnel Explosion. New York, May 9.—The contractor at the Bergen Tunnel, where the explosion took place Saturday night, says that he saw 12 or 13 tunne men come from the direction of Hoboken, a day night, and go up the "Hundred Steps." they reached the top of the hill he heard the re port of a pistol, and soon after the explosion occurred. He did not dare to go out, as he was afrais

ate to save him, and while she held her dying

husband his murderer coolly finished destroying the shed. The police secured Savage in a salou

curred. He did not dare to go out, as he was attact of his life on account of the strikers. He stated that the iron door of the magazine was found in the Elysian fields, two miles distant, yesterday An Elevated Car Drops. New York, May 9.—There were twenty seven passengers on the street car which fell from the slevator at Jersey City Heights last night. None prove fatal. Eight or ten others were hurt, me

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATIONS.

What John Roach Knew About Navy Matters. New York, May 9.—The session of the Navy Yard Investigating Committee, at the Aster House yesterday, was chiefly devoted to hearing the testimony of Mr. John Roach, the weil-known ship builder and contractor. The direct exam nation of the witness, which was commenced at 10 Congressman Willis, the chairman of the con mittee. Mr. Roach gave a detailed account of past ten years, denying in toto the charges o improperly influencing Government officials and challenging that committee to find any

as a business man or a citizen. He showed that there was no truth in the insinuations that had these contracts by "creeping" bids (i. e., by bribing the Government officials whose duty it was to open the bids to increase the amount of his own bid to within a fraction to the next one above it.) He said the accusation that, in putting her new engine into the Trenton, he had injured that ship by cutting away the woodwork of her stern, was He claimed that everything throughout thes

he had nothing to conceal from the investigators or the public. He admitted that he had some times paid political assessments. On one occa-sion he contributed toward the election of Governor Hoffman and he had generally given as much in this way to one party as to the other The charge that he had sold a floating derrick which cost him \$25,000, to the Government for 60,000, was as unfounded as any of the other alle rations against him.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Resolutions of Dr. J. P. Newman. BALTIMORE, May 9.—Bishop Merrill presided at the opening of the conference this morning. Bishop Harris announced the committee on the propriety of publishing a catechism in Norwegian len J. R. Weaver of Iowa, said it was publich charged on this floor yesterday that a large amount of money had been stolen from the fund of the church. He asked a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer resolutions providing for a special committee of seven to investigate the charge and report to the convention

On motion of Dr. Hatfield, the matter was laid on the table. Dr. J. P. Newman submitted the following: Whereas provision is made in the constitut of the church for a three-fourths vote of the nnual conference on all the alterations of restrictive rules; and whereas the delegates of the lay electoral conferences have the right to par ipate in the three-fourths vote of the general conference, but have not the right to participate in the three-fourths vote of the annual con nces; and whereas such a participation would harmonize with the constitutional rights of the

lay delegates in this body; therefore Resolved. That the committee on lay delegation consider and report on the propriety of so amending the constitution of the church, whereby duly elected lay delegates may vote in the lay electoral conferences on all proposed alterations of the restrictions. conferences on all proposed alterations of the re-strictive rules. Referred to the committee on lay Other important business was transacted, and

he conference adjourned until to-morrow

Whisky Indictments.

New York, May 9.—The grand jury of the criminal branch of the United States Court today presented thirty indictments, a majority of hich, it is understood, were against "crooked" whisky men of high standing. The district attorney and his officials decline to make their will probably be to-morrow.

he condemned murderer of the Jewess Sarah Alexander, died this morning at 10 o'clock, in his cause of his death was general debility. No Boss Tweed Yet. MONTREAL, May 9.—There is no truth whatever

By Dying Rubenstein Escapes Hanging.

NEW YORK, May 9.-Pesach N. Rubens

in the report sent from this place to a New York paper that Boss Tweed wintered in this part of he country. No person answering Tweed's de-

rigition is or ever has been her BRIEF TELEGRAMS. OTTAWA, ONT., May 2.-The river Ottawa has verflowed its banks at Gatineaux Point village

whole town is completely submerged. The rive has risen three feet since yesterday. Sr. Louis, May 9 .- Browns, 5; Louisvilles, 0. COLUMBUS, Miss., May 9.-The Grand Com mandery of Knights Templar of Mississippi as-sembled here to-day. There was a full attend-ance. The mounted parade is pronounced the grandest affair ever witnessed in the State. There

was a banquet and reception to-night at the Gil-

CABLE FLASHES. PARIS, May 2.—Le Pays announces that French ron-clad frigates and a dispatch vessel have sailed for Salonica. ROME, May 9.- The Minister of Marine has or

lered two Italian men-of-war to Salonica imme VIRGINIA NEWS.

Church Entertainment - Installation of Officers. The new Presbyterian church at Balston, Alex

ndria county. Va., was crowded to its utmost on

Thursday evening, the 4th instant, to witness an entertainment given by the officers and scholars

of the Sunday-school connected with that church, conducted by Professor J. C. Brown, The exercises were opened with a prologue, by Mr. James E. Clements, in which he stated that the concert was for the purpose of alding in fitting up the Sabbath-school room of the church. The programme was as follows: Solo and chorus, programme was as ionows: sools and caorus, "Spirit of "76," Miss Ella M. Cameron singing the solo with a spirit fully equal to the sentiments of the song. Song, "The Child's Wish," by Miss Annie Collins, "The Curfew Must Not Ring To-Night," read by Harry H. Douglass, in an eloquent and appreciative manner. "Hints in a Nutshell," dialogue, by Harry Topicy and Edgar Corbett, Recitation, "What is Right," by Miss Annie Collins. "The Curfew Must Not Ring ToNight," read by Harry H. Douglass, in an eloquent and appreciative manner. "Hints in a Nutshell," dialogue, by Harry Topley and Edgar
Corbett. Recitation. "What is Right," by Miss
Annie Munson. Recitations and chorus, by the
infant class, Misses Flora and Jessie Topley acting as the speakers, producing a pleasing effect.
Recitation. "One Hundred Years Ago." Frank
Schult. Dialogue. "Off to the Gold Mines," by
Massters Arthur Balley and Charlie Munson.
"Auld Lang Sync." by the "Old Folks." The
happy family of Mr. F. G. Schult, six in number,
dressed in the cost umes of "76, the oldest (twelve)
years of age) leading, and beating time. "The
Orphan Boy," a short play, rendered by Master
Fred. Mix, Misses Nannie Wunder, Cassie Mix,
Minnie Hall, Mamie Balley and Lillian
Munson, in such a manner as to demand
the highest appreciation of the audience.
"Scunds from Home." an instrumental duet, organ and violin, played by Mr. Geo. Babcock and
Mrs. J. C. Brown, in an artistic manner; "The
Wood Horn," a quartette rendered in their usual
appreciative style, by Misses Etta Cameron and
Fannie Sypherd, and Messre, Alonza G. Hayes
and Jamee E. Clements; recitation, "Brother
Watkins' Farewell Sermon," by little Gracie
Douglas, whe was encored in the most enthusiastic manner; recitation, "Abou Ben. Adhem,"
by James H. Birch; "The Quaker Courtship,"
a diologue, sung by Lillian Munson and Willie
Cameron, was highly relished; "The Beautiful
Star," duet and chorus, by Lillian and
Annie Sypherd for the able manner at which
she presided at the organ.

Mr. James E Clements, with fitting remarks
in behalf of the Sunday school, presented Master
Fred. Mix with a handsomely bound book entitied "The Boys Annual," as a prine for having
sold the most tickets, which concluded the exercises.

The following officers of Daniel's Band, Lodge

LO of G. T. near Falston, Alexandvia county.

circs.

The following officers of Daniel's Band, Lodge I. O. of G. T., near Balston, Alexandria county, Va., have been installed for the ensuing quarter; P. T. Birch, W. C. T.; Miss Fannie Sypherd, W. V. T.; James E. Clements, W. S.; Miss Mary S. Wallis, W. F. S.; Geo. H. Morttmore, W. T.; N. Vanvoost, W. C.; Ira F. Munson, W. M.; Willie S. Cameron, D. M.; Douglas Hayes, Guard; James H. Birch, Sentinel; Miss Ettle M. Cameron, R. H. S.; Miss Mary Hayes, L. H. S.

Major Chorpenning's Loss.

We learn by telegraph that the fire fiend again been raging with unwonted severity in the shire town of Somerset, Pennsylvania. On the night of the 4th instant two hotels and fifteen houses (the latter consisting of residences and stores situated in the very heart of the town) were totally destroyed by fire, in most cases the occupants saving but little, if any, of their personal goods. Thus twice, within four years almost to a day, his this beautiful but fated village been devoured by the flames. It is with regret we learn that on both these occasions Major Geo. Chorpening, well known in this city in connection with his yet unsettled claim againt the Government, was a severe sufferer—the first destroying his elegant summer residence and this last fire consuming all his remaining property. He certainly is entitled to the most practical kind of sympathy from all his many friends. cupants saving but little, if any, of their per-

Classes have been formed in Boston for the study of events a hundred years ago. The mem-bers mean to understand what things are being celebrated.

A fair is now in progress at Munich in which 636 different species of fowl, 337 of doves and 400 of birds are marked down. Carrier pigeons are held at from \$3 to \$10.

MEXICO MISERABLE.

DIAZ BEATING A RETREAT HIS MEN PERISHING FROM WANT

SOME THIRSTING, OTHERS STARVING NOTHER SHARP AND DESPERATE FIGHT

BOSS TWEED NOT DISCOVERED

A Brutal Murder in Scranton, Pa.

MEXICO. Diaz Beating a Retreat. GALVESTON, May 9.—The News' special from Rio Grande city to-day says: Diaz, with his ar-

illery and infantry, is retreating to Matamoras, having found it impracticable to advance infantry uffered terribly from fatigue and thirst, many of his men perishing by the roadside. He has also lost a considerable number by desertion. He leaves he will be rejoined with reinforcements. Even with cavalry his advance will be slow. Water is to be had at long intervals, and there is no forage in the country, the Government forces having gathered all they could find, and unless Diaz carries forage with him his animals will starve on the way. Diaz is still sanguine of success, and his future operations against Monterey will be rely with cavalry. He has had no

fight, as was rumored. New ORLEANS, May 9 .- A Galveston News special from Brownsville says: News has been received confirmatory of the dispatch from Rio Grande City to-day as to the retreat of the infunity and artillery of Diaz. It is reported that a cavalry force of the Government troops are advancing toward Matamoras from Victoria to in-

tercept the retreat. Fortifications around Matamoras are being hastily repaired as for a siege. Assistance has been asked of the Mayor of Brazos for protection to life and property of American citizens in Matamoras in case of need. Quintana still holds Neuva Laredo for the Government, with 120 wellarmed men. Forty custom-house guards under Espinosa attacked Wier yesterday, but were repulsed by the revolutionist the guards losing

Nothing has been heard of the movement of Government forces under Escobedo as revoluionists are between him and Rio Gra intercept communication. They are very reticent, and nothing leaks out from them as to mili-

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP. Indicted for High Misdemeanor.

The grand jury yesterday presented William W. Reiknap for high misdemeanor, as follows: "The grand jurors of the United States of America in and for the county of Washington, District of Columbia, on their eath, present that William W. Belknap, late of the county and District aforesaid, was on the 16th of June, 1873, an officer of the United States of Ambrica and the head of a Department of the United States of

America, to wit: he was the Secretary of War of the United States of America.
"The grand jury further present that the said William W. Belknap, on the said 16th of June, 1873, being such officer and such Secretary of War and head of the Department of War, and while he was such officer and such Secretary did have ending before him as such officer and Secretary brought by law before him in his official capacity as such officer and such Secretary and such head of such Department, a certain question, matter, cause and proceeding for his decision and action, matter, cause and proceedings of the appointment and retention in office of the trader at the post of

Fort Sill, in Indian Territory and United States "The grand jury further present that the said William W. Belknan, as such officer, on the 16th of June, 1873, having said question, cause, mat-ter and proceeding pending before him, did unlawfully, willfully and corruptly ask, accept and receive moneys, to-wit: he did unlawfully, wil-fully and corruptly ask, accept and receive the sum of \$1,700 from one Caleb P. Marsh, with intent to have his decision and action on the ques thereby, and did have his said decision and action on said question, matter, cause and pro-ceeding influenced thereby, and did appoint one John T. Evans as post-trader at Fort Sill, as aforesaid, and did retain the said. John T. Evans in the said post tradership, and as said trader at said fort, by reason and in consideration of having received the said sum of \$1.700, he, the said W. W. Belknap, did receive the said \$1,700, well knowing the sum to have been paid by Caleb P. Marsh, with intent to have his said action and decision influenced thereby, in manner and form as aforesaid, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the

peace of the government of the United States. SECOND COUNT. "The grand jurors further present that William W. Belknap, on the 4th of November, 1873, then being Secretary of War, and while such officer did have pending before him, and which was brought by law, a certain question, &c., to wit: the appointment and retention of a post trade at Fort Sill, and did willfully and unlawfully ask and receive moneys, to wit: the sum of \$1,500 from one Caleb P. Marsh, with intent to have his decision and action in the question influenced thereby, and did have it so influenced

THIRD COUNT. "The grand jurors further pre-W. Belknap, on the 22d day of January, 1874, being Secretary of War, did have pending before him, as such officer, certain questions, matter, &c., for his decision of the appointment and retention of trader at Fort Sill, and did unlawfully and corruptly aid and receive \$1,500 from Caleb P. Marsh to influence his decision." The 4th count cites that on the 10th of April

The 5th count declares that on the 9th of Octo ber, 1874, for the same reasons, he received \$1,500 The 6th count charges W. W. Belknan with re-May, 1875, from Caleb P. Marsh, 81,500. ing, from Cales P. Marsh, \$1,500.

W. Helknap, for the same causes above given,

The 5th count cites that W. W. Belknan did, on the 15th of January, 1876, for the reasons above given, receive from Caleb P. Marsh, \$760.

A Patriotic Old Scotch Lady. To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: During our late struggle—a renewal of which does not look unlikely if the rebel majority n the House, who have hitherto gone unwhippe ances-my mother, then an old lady of eighty-one years, of the dear old school, sent Mr. Lincoln a

EDINBURGH, July 6, 1899.
My Lord Prinsident: As one deeply interested in your present struggle, I trust the Lard will bless all your endeavors for the peace of your country and the freedom of the slave.

As this letter is written by an old lady of eighty-one years, she hopes you will overlook all its imperfections, and with good wishes for you and your family, I am your very obedient servant,

ANNE WILLIAMSON. To this he answered :

To this he answered:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 29, 1884.

Mrs. Anne Williamson:

Madam: The plaid you send me is just new placed in my hands by your kind and worthy son.

I thank you for that pretty and useful present, but still more for those good wishes to myself and our country which prompted you to present it. Your obedient servant,

A. Lincoln,

He so highly priced the wift that he took fre-He so highly prized the gift that he took frequent opportunities of mentioning to his friends the gift of the "old Scotch lady across the waters."

ALEX, WILLIAMSON.

Auction Sales To-day. At 19 o'clock, at the corner of Eighteenth and K streets northwest, a stock of groceries, liquors, anned goods, store fixtures, &c.

By Thos, E. Waggaman:

At 5 o'clock, on the premises, Bridge street, Georgetown, between Market and Frederick streets, a valuable lot, fronting 600 feet on Bridge Closes this Week.

It is announced that the auction sale of bank-rupt stock of dry goods, carpets, &c., by the well-known auctioneer, Mr. Wash. B. Williams, corner Tenth and D streets, closes this week. Remember the entire balance of this large consignment must and will be sold regardless of expense. THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

Their Visit to the Centennial Exhibition. In order to have a more quick and pleasant ride o Philadelphia, the President and his Cabinet left yesterday morning by the limited express,

which, on this occasion, was made up of eight Pullman palace drawing-room care, and the finest coaches that the company possesses.

There were in the list of passengers, President and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Col. Fred, Grant, Sec Fish, Bristow, Taft and Chandler, Postmaster General Jewell, and Attorney General Pierrepost. Most of them were accompanied by their families. The diplomatic corps was represented by Si: Edward Thornton and the German, Portuguese,

Turkish, Japanese and Danish ministers, On arriving in the City of Brotherly Love the party will be divided, and the Executive, with his Cabinet, have thus been provided for: The Chief Magistrate, with Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Col. Fred. Grant, and Secretary Pish and Mrs. Fig. will be the guests of George W. Childs, Secretaries Robeson and Chandler and Attorney General Pierre-pont and their wives will be entertained by A. E. Borie, esq., ex-Secretary of the Navy; Mr. and Mrs. Bristow will be the guests of Mr. John Welsh; Secretary Taft and Mrs. Taft will be en-tertained by Mr. William Welsh; Postmaster Jewell and Mrs. Jewell and Governor Hartranth and wife will stop with Mr. Seth L Comly, and Chief Justice Waite and two associate justices will be the guests of Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, of Camden, N. J. A grand reception will be given by Mr. Childs this evening, after the opening of the Exhibition. Invitations have been exteded to the President and his Cabinet to the army and corps, to all of the foreign commissioners, and to

EXPERT MORRIS' CALCULATION.

hundreds of leading men in the country.

Has he Made a Correct Showing ! In his statement of Albert Gleason's account Mr. Morris charges that certificates to the amount of \$65,762 were issued to Gleason by the auditor of the Board of Public Works on account of work done on square 212, E street southwest, I street southwest and H street southwest, which amount was not deducted in the subsequent settlement of his accounts for these streets by the overpayment of this amount. No certificates were issued to Gleason by the auditor of the Beard of Public Works which bear upon their face any indication that they were for work done on square 212, E, I or H streets southwest such certificates upon the books or accounts of the auditor of the Board of Public Works which

the auditor of the Board of Public Works which came into the possession of the board of audit. Every certificate issued to Gleason of which there is any record has been charged up in his account as stated upon the books of the board of audit, and, so far as they have any evidence or information, properly accounted for The following certificates (copies of which are appended) are found to have been issued to Gleason: No. 1936, dated June 12, 1873, \$2,000; No. 2128, dated July 7, 1873, \$12,762; No. 2799, dated September 4, 1873, \$2,000; total, \$35,762; which, agreeing in amount and substantially in dates, are presumed to be the payments referred to. In each of these Mr. J. C. Lay, auditor of the Board of Public Works, certifies that he had "this day audited and allowed the amount of Albert Gleason for filling Washington canal, amounting to" the sums named above, and he charges the payments to Gleason as for "filling the Washington canal."

At the time of the payments of the \$28,000 (Jane 19, 1872), there were invest to Gleason other certifies the payments of the careful the control of the payments of the \$28,000 (Jane 19, 1872), there were invest to Gleason as the certifies the certifies the payments of the careful the caref

Washington canal."

At the time of the payments of the \$28,000 (June 12, 1873.) there were issued to Gleason other certificates, as follows: No, 1937, for work on Maryland avenue, from Thirteen-and-abelf to Fourteenth streets, \$1,000; No. 1938, for work on Twelfth street west, from B street north to B street south, \$2,000; and No. 1939, for work on Fourteenth street west, from B street north to B street south, \$4,000, each of which was charged to Gleason and entered upon the proper street account. \$4.00, each of which was charged to Gleason and entered upon the proper street account.

At the time of the payment of the \$12,722 (July 7, 1873.) there were issued to Gleason the following certificates: No. 2122, work on Twelfth street west, from B north to B south, \$2,000; No. 2123, work on F street northwest, from Sixth to Ninth. \$11,712; No. 2124, work on Rhode Island avenue, from Fourteenth to Sixteenth streets, \$7,203; No. 2125, work on Tenth street southwest, from F to Water, \$1,623, and No. 2127, work on G street southwest, from Thirteenth to Fifteenth, \$1,325, which are charged to Gleason and also to the respective streets.

AT THE TIME OF THE PAYMENT

AT THE TIME OF THE PAYMENT

of the \$25,000 (September 4, 1973.) there were issued to Gleason certificates as follows: No. 280e, work on F street northwest, from Sixth to Niath, \$20,000; No. 2901, work on Seventh street, from Et to G, \$7,500, also charged to the contractor and the respective streets.

The three payments for filling the canal were not entered upon the account of any street, but were entered in a separate book in the account of the Washington canal, and there is nothing upon the certificates themselves, or upon any record or account kept by the auditor, which indicates that they were in any way connected with square 212, or either of the streets named. There was no apportionment of the amount chargeable to each street, and the first three of the certificates bear upon their face an indorsement that they were issued for work around Government reservations, and to be paid out of an appropriation made by Congress for that purpose, signed by James A. Magruder, treasurer of the Board of Public Works, there being no Government reservations upon the portions of these streets where Gleason's work was done.

It was also known that prior to the issue of the order of the Board of Public Works, there being no dovernment were paid fifteen cents per cubic yard for earth deposited in the canal, the filling of the canal thus boing.

inteen cents per cubic yard for earth deposited in the canal, the filling of the canal thus being made an independent contract. The first two of these payments were made prior to the issue of that order, and the last but a short time after, and the certificates and entries of the auditor could not be justified except upon the assumption that they were made and issued under that arrayement. Other certificates had been issued to Gieason prior to June 12, 1873, for filling the canal; and the last payment of \$25,000. September 4, 1873, apparently closed that account, and in the absence of any suggestion or evidence of error there was no occasion for the board of audit to reopen it. If the earlies were correct the account had been properly settled, and the board of audit to reopen it. If the earlies were correct the account had been properly settled, and the board of audit had no reason to suspect that the auditor of the Board of Public Works had made false entries in his books.

The measurements settled by the board of audit were as follows: For square 212, date November 20, 1874, final; for I street, February 6, 1875, inal; and for E street, May 26, 1875, final; and for E street, May 26, 1875, final; not for these refer to any previous measurement, nor has any other been in the possession of this board.

The total amount of the work done under these measurement is \$2,500 cubic yards only, and the amount now alleged to have been paid on a partial measurement of the work done prior to September 1, 1873, equals a fraction over 79% cents per cubic yard on the total amount of excavation under the completed centract.

It may be noted that

THE ANSWER OF THE DISTRICT AUTHORITIES

THE ANSWER OF THE DISTRICT AUTHORITIES to the questions proposed by the former committee, avers, that upon contract No. 708, for the grading of C street southwest, Tenth street southwest, I street southwest, and also square 212, the sum of \$2,948 only had been paid at that date, February 28, 1574, and the work suspended. By the same authority no work had been done under contract No. 792 to grade H street southwest; nor under contract No. 256 for grading E street southwest. The payments made on contract No. 792 to grade H street southwest; nor under contract No. 225 for \$1,623 for work on Tenth street southwest, \$1,235; total, \$2,958. This is entirely in accordance with the untries and certificates of the auditor of the Board of Public Works, and in direct conflict with the present statement of the "expert."

The payments to Gleason on Twelfth and Fourteenth streets were made by the Board of Public Works Jane 12 and July 7, 1873 and purport-to be for work done by Gleason on those streets. There was no evidence tending to show that this work was in any way connected with J. O. Evans' contract on the same streets. On the same day of the last payment to Gleason \$1,000 were paid to Evans by the Board of Public Works were \$1,755.50 en Twellth street and \$6,932.00 on Fourteenth street, a balance due him, exclusive of sewers, with which Gleason had no apparent connection, of \$2,949.33 on Twelfth and \$1,550.20 on Fourteenth street, which was settled by the board of audit.

There was a conflict between these parties in

had no apparent connection, of \$2,040.37 on Twelfth and \$1,650.30 on Fourteenth street, which was settled by the board of audit.

There was a conflict between these parties in relation to the work done on B street northwest, between Twelfth and Seventeenth streets, and the measurements were returned by the engineer for both contractors, and the attention of the board called to it. The engineer stated that the two measurements covered all the work done by both, and that he had appertioned it according to the evidence accessible, and settlement was made in accordance with that apportionment. The measurements of Evans for Twelfth and Pourteenth streets were returned at the same time, but there was nothing to indicate that they covered work done by any other party than Evans.

Had these certificates to Gleason been issued for work done under Evans' contract, they should have been issued in the name of Evans, and charged to him, and not to Gleason. If the payments to Gleason should have been charged to Evans, the auditor must, of course, have known it, but he made no such cutry in the accounts of either, and in the final settlement acted as attorney for Evans and receipted for the certificates is sued to him by the board of audit.

In these cases, if the statements on the certificates is sued and entries made by the auditor and the comments on the Governor's answer are true, and of this there seemed to be no donkt then just and correct.

The estimated income of the parochial clergy of England and Wales is \$23,000,000. The sheriff of Perquimans county, N. C., weight 410 pounds. When a prisoner is refractory he sits In a letter to his niece, Miss Altken, Thomas

to the operator. Charles G. Leland, well known as "Hans Briet

Carlyle characterizes vivisection as "brut